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 NEWS  1           Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2           "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
 NEWS  3  DEC 18   CA/CAplus pre-1967 chemical substance index entries enhanced
                   with preparation role
 NEWS  4  DEC 18   CA/CAplus patent kind codes updated
 NEWS  5  DEC 18   MARPAT to CA/CAplus accession number crossover limit increased
                   to 50,000
 NEWS  6  DEC 18   MEDLINE updated in preparation for 2007 reload
 NEWS  7  DEC 27   CA/CAplus enhanced with more pre-1907 records
 NEWS  8  JAN 08   CHEMLIST enhanced with New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
 NEWS  9  JAN 16   CA/CAplus Company Name Thesaurus enhanced and reloaded
 NEWS 10  JAN 16   IPC version 2007.01 thesaurus available on STN
 NEWS 11  JAN 16   WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX enhanced with IPC 8 reclassification data
 NEWS 12  JAN 22   CA/CAplus updated with revised CAS roles
 NEWS 13  JAN 22   CA/CAplus enhanced with patent applications from India
 NEWS 14  JAN 29   PHAR reloaded with new search and display fields
 NEWS 15  JAN 29   CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased to 300,000 in
                   multiple databases
 NEWS 16  FEB 15   PATDPASPC enhanced with Drug Approval numbers
 NEWS 17  FEB 15   RUSSIAPAT enhanced with pre-1994 records
 NEWS 18  FEB 23   KOREAPAT enhanced with IPC 8 features and functionality
 NEWS 19  FEB 26   MEDLINE reloaded with enhancements
 NEWS 20  FEB 26   EMBASE enhanced with Clinical Trial Number field
 NEWS 21  FEB 26   TOXCENTER enhanced with reloaded MEDLINE
 NEWS 22  FEB 26   IFICDB/IFIPAT/IFIUDB reloaded with enhancements
 NEWS 23  FEB 26   CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased from 10,000
                   to 300,000 in multiple databases
 NEWS 24  MAR 15   WPIDS/WPIX enhanced with new FRAGHITSTR display format
 NEWS 25  MAR 16   CASREACT coverage extended
 NEWS 26  MAR 20   MARPAT now updated daily
 NEWS 27  MAR 22   LWPI reloaded
 NEWS 28  MAR 30   RDISCLOSURE reloaded with enhancements
 NEWS 29  MAR 30   INPADOCDB will replace INPADOC on STN
 NEWS 30  APR 02   JICST-EPLUS removed from database clusters and STN

 NEWS EXPRESS  NOVEMBER 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.01c, CURRENT
               MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 25 SEPTEMBER 2006.

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 NEWS X25      X.25 communication option no longer available

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:14:38 ON 11 APR 2007

=> file caplus, embase, medline, scisearch, biosis, biotechds
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE ENTRY TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST 0.21 0.21

FILES 'CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, SCISEARCH, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS'
ENTERED AT 14:15:26 ON 11 APR 2007
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6 FILES IN THE FILE LIST

=> s extracellular nucleic acid
L1 44 EXTRACELLULAR NUCLEIC ACID

=> s l1 and PCR
L2 7 L1 AND PCR

=> d ibib abs l2 1-7

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:403637 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:405536
TITLE: Method for early diagnostics and monitoring oncological diseases
INVENTOR(S): Laktionov, P. P.; Tamkovich, S. N.; Rykova, E. Yu.; Morozkin, E. S.; Vlasov, V. V.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Russia
SOURCE: Russ., No pp. given
CODEN: RUXXE7
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Russian
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
RU 2251696	C2	20050510	RU 2003-123593	20030724
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			RU 2003-123593	20030724

AB FIELD: clin. biochem. SUBSTANCE: one should detect the concentration of extracellular nucleic acids connected with cell surface of formula blood elements in total fraction obtained due to a two-staged elution of blood cells fraction, and at zero value of this value one should diagnose cancer.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:158831 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:213367
TITLE: Method for early detection and monitoring of cancer and pregnancy-associated disease by analysis of cell-surface-bound nucleic acids
INVENTOR(S): Sczakiel, Georg; Vlassov, Valentin; Laktionov, Pavel; Rykova, Elena; Tamkovic, Svetlana; Skvortsova, Tat'yana
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Universitaetsklinikum Schleswig-Holstein, Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 8 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005017197	A2	20050224	WO 2004-EP9218	20040817
WO 2005017197	A3	20050421		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
RU 2249820	C1	20050410	RU 2003-125486	20030818
EP 1658384	A2	20060524	EP 2004-786212	20040817
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
US 2007020636	A1	20070125	US 2006-576005	20060328

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
RU 2003-125486 A 20030818
WO 2004-EP9218 W 20040817

AB The invention belongs to the field of diagnostic medicine, to be more exact to the field of development of noninvasive methods of early detection of different sickness, like precancerous state, early stages of cancer development, pathologies of pregnancy, monitoring of efficacy of anticancer therapy, etc. The method based on investigation of cell-surface-bound extracellular nucleic acids from human blood, namely the blood is divided into plasma and cellular fractions, cellular fraction is further divided into leukocytes and erythrocytes, cell-surface-bound extra-cellular nucleic acids are eluted form cell surface with PBS-EDTA treatment or treatment of cells with trypsin solution, eluted nucleic acids are isolated with convenient method and analyzed for presence of at least two specific sequences associated with illness of interest with use of corresponding method of investigation of nucleic acids such as PCR anal., multiplex PCR, hybridization assay or other methods of investigation of specific sequences of nucleic acids. The method enables to increase the reliability of early detection of the diseases concerned with abnormal functioning of genetic apparatus of cells, due to increase of sensitivity of detection of specific DNA and RNA sequences in the fraction of nucleic acids associated with cell surface of blood cells in comparison with nucleic acids isolated from plasma fraction. This is especially important for early detection of early stages of pathologies when the most part of nucleic acids circulating in the blood are associated with cell surface of blood cells.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:784607 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:287269
TITLE: Detection of extracellular tumor-associated nucleic acid in blood plasma or serum
INVENTOR(S): Gocke, Christopher D.; Kopreski, Michael S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Penn State Research Foundation, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 21 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 49,234, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 5
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6630301	B1	20031007	US 1999-456222	19991207
US 6156504	A	20001205	US 1997-818058	19970314
US 6511805	B1	20030128	US 2000-653644	20000831
CA 2393669	A1	20010614	CA 2000-2393669	20001130
WO 2001042504	A2	20010614	WO 2000-US32587	20001130
WO 2001042504	A3	20020829		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2003143600	A1	20030731	US 2002-298816	20021118
US 6939675	B2	20050906		
US 2003175770	A1	20030918	US 2002-328816	20021224
US 7183053	B2	20070227		
US 2005176015	A1	20050811	US 2003-646397	20030822
US 2005112581	A1	20050526	US 2003-680060	20031007
AU 2004201062	A1	20040408	AU 2004-201062	20040312
US 2006172321	A1	20060803	US 2005-217120	20050831
US 2007009917	A1	20070111	US 2005-216522	20050831
US 2007003952	A1	20070104	US 2006-421492	20060601

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 1997-818058	A2	19970314
	US 1998-49234	B2	19980327
	US 1996-13497P	P	19960315
	US 1996-26252P	P	19960917
	US 1996-28180P	P	19961015
	US 1999-456222	A2	19991207
	US 2000-642952	A1	20000821
	US 2000-653644	A3	20000831
	AU 2000-71819	A	20001124
	WO 2000-US32587	W	20001130
	US 2002-298816	A1	20021118
	US 2003-646397	A1	20030822

AB This invention relates to detection of specific extracellular nucleic acid in plasma or serum fractions of human or animal blood associated with neoplastic, pre-malignant or proliferative disease. Specifically, the invention relates to detection of nucleic acid derived from mutant oncogenes or other tumor-associated DNA, and to those methods of detecting and monitoring extracellular mutant oncogenes or tumor-associated DNA found in the plasma or serum fraction of blood by using DNA extraction with or without enrichment for mutant DNA. In particular, the invention relates to the detection, identification, or monitoring of the existence, progression or clin. status of benign, premalignant, or malignant neoplasms in humans or other animals that contain a mutation that is associated with the neoplasm through detection of the mutated nucleic acid of the neoplasm in plasma or serum fractions. The invention permits the detection of extracellular, tumor-associated nucleic acid in the serum or plasma of humans or other animals recognized as having a neoplastic, pre-malignant or proliferative disease or in individuals without any prior history or diagnosis of neoplastic, pre-malignant or proliferative disease. The invention provides the ability to detect extracellular nucleic acid derived from genetic sequences known to be associated with neoplasia, such as oncogenes, as well as genetic sequences previously unrecognized as being associated with neoplastic, pre-malignant or proliferative disease. The invention provides methods for early identification of colorectal, pancreatic, lung, breast, bladder, ovarian, lymphoma and other malignancies carrying tumor-related mutations of DNA and methods for monitoring cancer and other neoplastic disorders in humans and other animals.

REFERENCE COUNT: 97 THERE ARE 97 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:435305 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:41771
TITLE: Detection of extracellular tumor-associated nucleic acid in blood plasma or serum
INVENTOR(S): Gocke, Christopher D.; Kopreski, Michael S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Penn State Research Foundation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 53 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 5
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001042504	A2	20010614	WO 2000-US32587	20001130
WO 2001042504	A3	20020829		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6630301	B1	20031007	US 1999-456222	19991207
CA 2393669	A1	20010614	CA 2000-2393669	20001130
AU 2004201062	A1	20040408	AU 2004-201062	20040312

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		
US 1999-456222	A1	19991207
US 1997-818058	A2	19970314
US 1998-49234	B2	19980327
US 2000-642952	A	20000821
AU 2000-71819	A	20001124
WO 2000-US32587	W	20001130

AB This invention relates to detection of specific extracellular nucleic acid in plasma or serum fractions of human or animal blood associated with neoplastic, pre-malignant or proliferative disease. Specifically, the invention relates to detection of nucleic acid derived from mutant oncogenes or other tumor-associated DNA, and to those methods of detecting and monitoring extracellular mutant oncogenes or tumor-associated DNA found in the plasma or serum fraction of blood by using DNA extraction with or without enrichment for mutant DNA. The invention provides for methods of detecting a mutation in p53, APC and K-ras allele in blood or a blood fraction.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:625622 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:273863
TITLE: Detection of extracellular tumor-associated nucleic acid in blood plasma or serum using nucleic acid amplification assays
INVENTOR(S): Gocke, Christopher D.; Kopreski, Michael S.; Benko, Floyd A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Penn State Research Foundation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 86 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 5
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9734015	A1	19970918	WO 1997-US4010	19970314
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2248981	A1	19970918	CA 1997-2248981	19970314
AU 9723249	A	19971001	AU 1997-23249	19970314
EP 929694	A1	19990721	EP 1997-915954	19970314
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
US 2003143600	A1	20030731	US 2002-298816	20021118
US 6939675	B2	20050906		
US 2005176015	A1	20050811	US 2003-646397	20030822
AU 2004201062	A1	20040408	AU 2004-201062	20040312
US 2006172321	A1	20060803	US 2005-217120	20050831
US 2007009917	A1	20070111	US 2005-216522	20050831
US 2007003952	A1	20070104	US 2006-421492	20060601

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		
US 1996-13497P	P	19960315
US 1996-26252P	P	19960917
US 1996-28180P	P	19961015
US 1997-818058	A1	19970314
WO 1997-US4010	W	19970314
US 2000-642952	A1	20000821
AU 2000-71819	A	20001124
US 2002-298816	A1	20021118
US 2003-646397	A1	20030822

AB This invention relates to detection of specific extracellular nucleic acid in plasma or serum fractions of human or animal blood associated with neoplastic or proliferative disease. Specifically, the invention relates to detection of nucleic acid derived from mutant oncogenes or other tumor-associated DNA, and to those methods of detecting and monitoring extracellular mutant oncogenes or tumor-associated DNA found in the plasma or serum fraction of blood by using rapid DNA extraction followed by nucleic acid amplification with or without enrichment for mutant DNA. In particular, the invention relates to the detection, identification, or monitoring of the existence, progression or clin. status of benign, premalignant, or malignant neoplasms in humans or other animals that contain a mutation that is associated with the neoplasm through detection of the mutated nucleic acid of the neoplasm in plasma or serum fractions. The invention permits the detection of extracellular, tumor-associated nucleic acid in the serum or plasma of humans or other animals recognized as having a neoplastic or proliferative disease or in individuals without any prior history or diagnosis of neoplastic or proliferative disease. The invention provides the ability to detect extracellular nucleic acid derived from genetic sequences known to be associated with neoplasia, such as oncogenes, as well as genetic sequences previously unrecognized as being associated with neoplastic or proliferative disease. The invention thereby provides methods for early identification of colorectal, pancreatic, lung, breast, bladder, ovarian, lymphoma and all other malignancies carrying tumor-related mutations of DNA and methods for monitoring cancer and other neoplastic disorders in humans and other animals. Thus, a particularly preferred embodiment comprises a combined amplification and restriction digestion step, termed CARD assay, which allows the simultaneous performance of enrichment for mutant DNA with amplification, significantly shortening anal. time and reducing reagent consumption. The CARD method relies upon the use of a thermoresistant or thermostable restriction endonuclease, and its only criterion for use is that wild-type oncogene DNA carry a thermostable restriction enzyme recognition site that is

altered in mutant oncogene DNA. These methods are illustrated by (1) detection of extracellular mutant K-ras oncogene DNA in plasma or serum for diagnosis of colorectal cancer, (2) detection of extracellular bcl-2 DNA and bcl-2/IgH translocations in plasma or serum for diagnosis of follicular lymphoma, (3) and detection of extracellular mutant p53 DNA in plasma or serum.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:25023 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200400025886
TITLE: Stability of Mycobacterium tuberculosis suspensions for nucleic acid amplification testing: Implications for performance evaluation.
AUTHOR(S): Warshauer, D. M. [Reprint Author]; Williams, L. O.; Wand, P. J. [Reprint Author]; Behrendt, L. [Reprint Author]; Legois, S. [Reprint Author]; Ridderhof, J. C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Wisconsin State Lab. of Hygiene, Madison, WI, USA
SOURCE: Abstracts of the Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, (2003) Vol. 43, pp. 192. print. Meeting Info.: 43rd Annual Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy. Chicago, IL, USA. September 14-17, 2003. American Society for Microbiology.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 31 Dec 2003
Last Updated on STN: 31 Dec 2003

AB Background: The utility of M. tuberculosis nucleic acid amplification tests (M. tb. NAA) in patient diagnosis and TB control depends on the quality of tests and of laboratory performance. A CDC sponsored evaluation program was developed to assess laboratory M. tb. NAA testing performance. For effective evaluation of test and laboratory performance, high quality and well-characterized challenge samples that provide consistent and reliable results are a necessity. This study addresses the stability of suspensions of M. tb. prepared for the CDC sponsored M. tb. NAA performance evaluation program. Methods: A CDC stock strain (CDC2523) and a patient isolate (WI10118) of M. tb. were used to evaluate the stability of suspensions with the Gen-Probe MTD (MTD) and the Roche Amplicor PCR (PCR) kits. A suspension of each isolate was prepared and washed to remove extracellular nucleic acid. The suspensions were adjusted to a McFarland 1 standard and 10-fold dilutions were prepared. The initial reactivity of the samples was determined on day 0. Aliquots were then stored at room temperature (RT) and 4degreeC and tested after 2, 4, 6, or 8 days. Results: With the MTD, the endpoint for consistent positivity was 3X102 cells/ml for both strains at Day 0. The endpoint did not change for either strain for samples held 4 days at RT or 4degreeC. The endpoint concentration increased by 1-2 logs for both strains held for 8 days at either temperature. With the PCR, the endpoint for positivity was 3X103 cells/ml for both strains at Day 0. The endpoint concentration increased by 1 log at Day 2. Results were variable based on strain and holding temperature. Conclusion: Samples representing smear positive specimens (gtoreq3X104 cells/ml) will remain consistently positive by MTD and PCR over 8 days when stored at either RT or 4degreeC. Specimen stability must be considered when low concentration samples are used for performance evaluation.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 7 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996-05581 BIOTECHDS
TITLE: Synthesizing target nucleic acid sequences using specific oligonucleotide primer;
target DNA preparation with reduced non-specific priming and the ability to produce extension product of a known size; application in diagnosis, DNA sequencing, gene therapy, etc.

AUTHOR: Ray R A
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Inceltec
LOCATION: Bath, UK.
PATENT INFO: GB 2293238 20 Mar 1996
APPLICATION INFO: GB 1994-18438 13 Sep 1994
PRIORITY INFO: GB 1994-18438 13 Sep 1994
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 1996-141670 [15]
AN 1996-05581 BIOTECHDS
AB Synthesis of a target nucleic acid (TNA) sequence extracellularly or within cells by replication and/or amplification comprises: i. addition of reaction mixture to the cells or extracellular nucleic acid; ii. addition of at least one specific oligonucleotide (ON) primer; iii. addition of at least 1 blocking or enhancing ON primer; and iv. synthesizing TNA. Also claimed are: a. methods of detecting and sequencing the synthesized TNA sequence; and b. a kit for performing replication or amplification, comprising blocking and/or enhancing ONs in addition to reagents necessary for replication or amplification. The blocking or enhancing ONs are of random sequences or of known sequences, and they have a dideoxynucleotide at the 3'-end of their respective sequences. The transcription and/or amplification mixture may be a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) mixture, a reverse transcription (RT) mixture, a reverse transcription PCR mixture, a self-sustained sequence replication mixture, a ligase chain reaction mixture, a primed in situ extension reaction, etc. Amplification and replication of TNA can be used in diagnosis, sequencing, forensics, paternity testing, gene therapy, etc. (34pp)

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WEST Search History

Hide Items | Restore | Clear | Cancel

DATE: Wednesday, April 11, 2007

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
		DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ	
☐	L1	early diagnosis	6807
☐	L2	(early near diagnosis)	7281
☐	L3	(l1 and l2) and blood	4659
☐	L4	L3 and (plasma same cellular fraction)	9
☐	L5	L3 and (plasma and cellular fraction)	36
☐	L6	L3 and (extra cellular nucleic acid)	1
☐	L7	L3 and (extracellular nucleic acid)	3
☐	L8	L7 and PCR	2
☐	L9	(extracellular nucleic acid)	66
☐	L10	extracellular nucleic acid	66
☐	L11	cell surface bound near extracellular	6
☐	L12	(l10 or L11) and PCR	50
☐	L13	L12 and cancer	42
☐	L14	L13 and leukocyte	12
☐	L15	L14 and supernatant	6
☐	L16	L15 and blood	6

END OF SEARCH HISTORY